FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BORDER CLASH WITH CHILEAN PATROL REPORTED

PY062000 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Jun 83 p 13

[Excerpt] Comodoro Rivadavia -- Reports that have been circulating here and that could not be confirmed tell about an incident which reportedly took place on the border zone near Rio Turbio in Santa Cruz. The report states that a confrontation took place in that zone between a Chilean patrol group and National Gendarmerie forces on the international border.

LIFTING OF FREEZE ON UK PROPERTY AUTHORIZED

PY062140 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1823 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (DYN) -- The Argentine Government today took another step toward the eventual normalization of relations with Great Britain. It did so by deciding to allow the removal of the freeze on British property in Argentina.

Law number 22820, which was promulgated today, empowers the National Surveillance Commission to suspend the property freeze "involving individuals, enterprises or certain organizations." The decree also opens the way for the executive branch to repeal the whole freeze law, "taking into account the general interest and the granting of equal treatment to the Argentine Republic," after consulting with the National Surveillance Commission.

It indicates that in any case, the removal of the freeze may be reversed and the provision of the freeze law reinstated.

Law number 22591, which was sanctioned on 19 May 1982, imposed a freeze on all property in the Argentine Republic or sites under its jurisdiction "owned by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the Britsh Crown, and by British subjects without permanent residence" in Argentina. The decree also affected persons of other nationalities residing in Great Britain, and "all enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by those persons."

Article number 3 of the 19 May 1982 law stated that the freeze will not affect "the properties of British subjects with permanent residence in Argentina, provided they are not involved in activities posing danger for the national economy or the country's productive capacity."

PARANA RIVER FLOODS CONTINUE IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

PY052050 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jun 83 p 15

[Excerpts] The Parana River's water level either remained stable or decreased yesterday in various points of Chaco, Corrientes, and Santa Fe Provinces, but new rainfalls in the river's northern basin threatened to produce a new floodwater crest by the middle of this month.

A Santa Fe Province civil defence broad spokesman termed the situation in Alto Verde "very serious", and added that should the Parana rise to 7.20 metres, the port town will be rendered "practically indefensible". The situation also became serious in the province's northern towns of Helvecia and San Javier, as the river's crest came closer. According to estimates released by Corrientes Province political leaders yesterday following a meeting with Governor Juan Pita, 85 percent of the provincial territory still remains under water.

OFFICIALS, MINERS MEET; DECLARE RECESS ON ISSUE

PY070252 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] No agreement was reached during the meeting held by government authorities and miner representatives this afternoon and a recess was declared until Wednesday to discuss the worker's comanagement issue. This information was disclosed by (Victor Lopez), secretary general of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivia.

MNRI-1 CALLS FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1984

PY061743 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] In a statement issued by leaders (Oscar Garcia), (Angel Vera), (Marcos Chuquimia), (Modesto Ulloa), (Felix Tapia), and (Francisco Figueroa), the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left-one [MNRI-1] urges the government to comply with the Constitution and notes the need to call general elections for 1984.

The statement notes that legal and political reasons dictate that there be general elections for president, vice president, senators and deputies in 1984. It adds that holding elective office is determined by what is established in the call for elections. At present there is a congressional resolution dated 21 January 1980 which calls for general elections, and there is a call for general elections issued by the executive branch presided over by Mrs Geiler which states: General elections for president, vice president, senators and deputies are hereby called for the 1980-84 period. These elections will be held on 29 June of the present year.

The MNRI-1 statement says: Moreover, Article 87 of the Constitution states: The presidential and vice presidential terms will be for a total of 4 years. Neither of them can seek reelection after the 4-year constitutional term expires. The vice president can be elected president 4 years after his term has expired.

This shows that the executive branch is obliged to call general elections for the first Sunday in May of 1984. The officials elected at this time should be installed in office on 6 August 1984. By so doing we will completely annul the fascist coup of 17 July 1980 which is repudiated by all Bolivians and from which no one, particularly the present government, should benefit.

The MNRI-1 statement notes that the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government has failed and that it is a daily threat to democracy, something which has been won at the cost of so much bloodshed in Bolivia. It has failed because it has been unable to curb inflation, avoid the loss of purchasing power of salaries, and eradicate unemployment. The natural disasters [words indistinct] hunger and the government [word indistinct] emergency plan has failed.

It also notes: The government has forgotten its own government plan, and in the case of the gas deal, it has become the instrument of multinational companies by trying to sell it as fuel instead of using it for industry which would put it at the service of the country.

The MNRI-1 states: In view of all this, and in order to preserve the democratic system, we propose the calling of general elections for 1984 and we demand that the government comply with the Constitution and the laws and to show its popularity by subjecting itself to the will of the people.

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES; SEEKS PLANES' RELEASE

PY061537 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A source of the Sao Paulo ordnance industry has reported that the Libyan Government wants to purchase more weapons from Brazil regardless of the yet unsolved problem of the irregular transport of weapons by the Libyan planes detained by Brazilian authorities. Avibras [Brazilian Aviation Company] and Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] -- which have in their hands an order from the Libyans for a total of $150 million -- continue exporting weapons regularly to Libya.

sources close to the Arab colony in Sao Paulo stated that Libyan chief of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wants to resume "the best" trade relations with Brazil (in 1982 exports of Brazilian-manufactured products to Libya reached $11 million). In Brasilia a foreign diplomatic source reported that a Libyan delegation arrived yesterday in Brasilia to negotiate the release of the detained weapons.

Trade To Continue

PY061539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1435 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Jun (AFP) -- In remarks published here today, Brazilian Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos stated that the holding of the Libyan planes that were carrying weapons to Nicaragua has not affected trade between the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) and the Libyan Government. Jardim de Mattos added that the Libyan Government will maintain all contracts already signed with Embraer, including those for imports, such as the 120 Tucano training planes estimated at $200 million.

The aeronautics minister termed a gesture of good will the Libyan decision to send a delegation to Brasilia to negotiate the release of the airplanes detained at the airports of Manaus and Recife since April. Officials of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Brasilia did not confirm the arrival of this delegation.

However, a Brazilian Government source stated that the Libyan representatives arrived in Brasilia last Thursday [2 June] to negotiate the release of the airplanes -- three Ilyushins and one Hercules -- and their weapons.

Mission on Arms Near Resolution

PY070115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- Yesterday, Aeronautics Minister Brigadier General Delio Jardim de Mattos informed seven PDS [Social Democratic Party] senators, whom he had invited for a barbecue, that the Brazilian Government is analyzing a counterproposal -- which has not been revealed -- made by the Libyan military mission for the release of the Libyan arms and planes. According to sources close to the information agencies, the issue should be solved by tomorrow, since only a few technical details remain to be settled for the planes and arms to leave the country.

During his chat with the senators, Minister Delio confirmed that the Libyan mission -- which is still in Brasilia, practically hidden on the premises of the Libyan Embassy which is located at the southern end of the Lake Brasilia -- came to the country to negotiate both the release of the planes and the purchase of Brazilian arms (which would be 120 Tucano planes built by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company].

In the middle of the week a source linked to the informations agencies disclosed to JORNAL DO BRASIL that, right from the beginning of the episode, the minister had decided to negotiate the release with the purchase, by Libya, of Brazilian planes. The sources added that as Itamaraty categorically disagreed with this decision, Brigadier Delio himself took care of the case and met in Paris with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's envoy which made it possible to arrange the trip of the secret Libyan military mission to Brazil.

According to the same sources, Itamaraty and the Libyan Embassy in Brazil just played the role of assistants in this negotiation. Yesterday, Raul Taunay, acting spokesman for Itamaraty, stated that there was nothing new on the issue and a diplomatic source asserted that an official communique will only be released when the planes have left Brazil.

According to military sources, Brazilian aircraft will transport the Libyan arms to Nouakchott, in Mauritania, where they will be handed over to Libyan authorities who may ship them wherever they pleased.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES U.S. FISHING BOAT OFF AMAPA

PY061358 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Brazil has seized a U.S. ship that has been carrying out illegal fishing activities off the coast of [the territory of] Amapa. The report released by the Navy Ministry added that it has already decided to intensify its patrolling of that maritime area by deploying several warships.

SURINAME TO BUY $4 MILLION OF MILITARY MATERIEL

PY061950 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jun 83 p 14

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- In addition to about 500 FAL rifles, Suriname will purchase boots, belts, helmets, mugs, canteens, and all sorts of military materiel from Brazil. This informaiton was disclosed yesterday by a Brazilian military source according to which the Surinamese Government will spend about $4 million in this purchase.

The Brazilian and Surinamese Governments negotiated this purchase in the last 3 days during the visit that the Surinamese army chief of staff, Ivan Graanoogst, paid to Brasilia, Sao Paulo and Sao Jose dos Campos. Yesterday, Graanoogst returned to Suriname. At Brasilia Airport he declined to comment on his visit or about the news published by the WASHINGTON POST that the CIA is reportedly planning to destabilize the Surinamese Government.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO REORGANIZES ARMY MINISTRY

PY062040 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has issued a decree that alters the basic organization of the Army Ministry and the regulation of the high command.

According to the decree, "the replacement for the Army minister will be appointed exclusively by the president, and until this is done, the most senior Army general and member of the Army High Command will be acting Army minister."

According to the previous law, the Army minister was automatically replaced by the Army chief of staff. However, the Army chief of staff is not necessarily the most senior Army general, as is the present case. The present Army chief of staff is General Tulio Chagas Nogueira but the most senior Army general is General Heitor Furtado Arnizaut de Mattos, the present IV Army commander.

The decree also establishes that the most senior Army general will preside over the meetings of the High Command when the Army minister is unable to attend these meetings, with the exception of those sessions held for the appointment of officers, which will be exclusively presided over by the Army minister.

The decree issued yesterday also establishes that in the voting for those to be promoted to general officers, the officer who obtains the majority of votes at the High Command will be automatically elected for the first place, and that the Army minister will have the deciding vote in case of a tie vote.

The acting members of the High Command will only attend those meetings which deal with the promotion of brigadier generals and major generals.

General Heitor Gomez de Almeida, commander of the I Army Corps, and Gen Tulio Chagas Nogueira, the Army chief of staff, will automatically hold the posts left vacant by Minister Dilermando Gomes Monteiro and Reynaldo Melo de Almeida in the Superior Military Court.

37,000 CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE IN SAO PAULO STATE

PY062345 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] With their strike already in its 20th day, 37,000 federal civil servants are observing a work stoppage in the state of Sao Paulo. 80 percent of these workers are from the medical care sector.

In Porto Alegre, the state Public Servants Commission is calling for a rally at 1830 tomorrow in front of the State Legislative Assembly to present and channel their demands to the appropriate authorities. The state public servants want a 70 percent salary readjustment, a base salary of two and half times the monthly minimum salary, readjustments every 6 months, and the payment of one month's salary as an annual bonus.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL -- Petrobras has reported the discovery of oil in inland Espirito Santo State. A well drilled 8 km north of (Lagoa Parda) produced some 1,700 barrels between 1,833 and 1,843 meters. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 May 83 PY]

THREAT OF ARMED CLASH WITH ARGENTINA DENIED

PY070250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Text" of press communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry in Santiago, Chile, 6 June]

[Text] With regard to press reports published today which transcribe cables datelined in Argentina and which point out that the two countries were on the brink of a conflict due to the violation of Chilean air space by an Argentine helicopter on 25 May 1983, it must be emphatically pointed out that at no time has there been any threat of a confrontation as is maintained by the media. In fact, the reaction of the Armed Forces' combat units is subject to commands and a well defined control system which prevents any emotional and precipitated reaction, since their officers have clear instructions for acting calmly and responsibly.

As a consequence, the aforementioned information does not conform with reality and only tends to create an inappropriate, tense atmosphere. Moreover, all information reporting on an alleged incident on the border, near Rio Turbio, Santa Cruz, is absolutely inaccurate.

78 DETAINEES FROM 11 MAY RELEASED ON BAIL

PY042135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1046 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (EFE) -- A total of 78 people who were arrested during the 11 May protest held by the Copper Workers Confederation and other labor organizations were released on bail last night. The judge handling the case had endorsed the charges of violation of the State Security Law filed by the government. However, the Court of Appeals released them after fixing a cash bail of 1,000 pesos ($10). Three people are still under arrest because probation has been denied them.

LABOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM GENEVA ILO MEETING

PY070135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Minister Patricio Mardones arrived in Santiago from Geneva, Switzerland, where he attended the international Labor Organization conference which ended on 22 May. When the minister was asked about the meeting, he pointed out that the atmosphere is good and that the Chilean delegation is working normally and with a responsible attitude. He pointed out that he first has to meet with the president of the republic to brief him on the meeting.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR UNCTAD

PY051945 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Jun 4 (AFP) -- The Chilean under secretary of foreign relations, Lieutenant General Sergio Covarrubias, traveled today to Yugoslavia to participate in the sixth assembly of the UNCTAD, which will take place in Belgrade. Covarrubias, commissioned by the president, General Augusto Pinochet, will lead the Chilean delegation which includes the alternate ambassador to the United Nations international organizations headquartered in Geneva, Jorge Berguno, and functionaries of the chancellery.

M-19, FARC GROUPS PROPOSE TRUCE TO BETANCUR

PA061915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The Colombian guerrillas today proposed to the government of Conservative President Belisario Betancur "a truce between the subversive movement and the Armed Forces." The two principal guerrilla groups, the 19 April Movement (M-19) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-Communist) made the proposal in a joint communique released to AFP.

The document states that the truce must "involve an end to hostilities, to the extermination operations in the agrarian zones, to control of the civilian population, to the tortures and killings."

The M-19 and FARC also demand "the dismissal and trial of the agents, supporters, and persons chiefly responsible in the military corps known as "Death to Kidnappers." The two organizations -- the most important and active in Colombia -- resumed the armed struggle a month ago after a truce was observed when an amnesty for the rebels was implemented on 28 November 1982.

REBELS, SOLDIERS KILLED IN SOUTHEAST CLASHES

PA061620 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Jun 83 83

[Text] Leiva -- Tentative reports on fierce clashes between regular army troops and 19 April Movement, M-19, columns in the south over the past 3 days are that 2 soldiers and 10 guerrillas were killed and 10 soldiers wounded. It was confirmed that early on Sunday, 5 June, in Salado Blanco, Pitalito jurisdiction, some 25 km south of Leiva, units of the Upper Magdalena Battalion, 9th Brigade, had an intense clash with the so-called Southern Front of the M-19.

After the clashes, 10 rebels were reported dead and much war materiel and equipment was taken. According to the reports, one noncommissioned officer and one soldier were killed in this clash. In addition, unofficial sources reported that in the region of Montanita in the southern part of Caqueta Department, an additional 10 guerrillas were wounded.

It was indicated that the rebel column that clashed with the army in Pitalito yesterday is the same that on 4 May tried to storm the village of Oporapa in the southern part of Huila Department. It was reported at the last minute that airborne troops of the 10th brigade left for the site of the clashes to reinforce the regular troops, which today continued unceasing pursuit of the guerrillas who managed to escape.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR -- Gustavo Tobon Londono, director of Incomex [Colombian Foreign Trade Institute] heads the Colombian delegation that left for the USSR last Saturday to review and expand bilateral trade relations. The delegation will also participate in a bilateral analysis of the status of the Alto Sinu "Urra" hydroelectric project. The commercial trade balance between the USSR and Colombia gives Colombia a current capital surplus of $10.6 million, but in monetary terms, trade exchange is low. After visiting the USSR, Tobon Londono will travel to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, as a member of the Colombian delegation to UNCTAD's sixth meeting. [Excerpts] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 May 83 p 10 PA]

UNIONS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH SANDINISTS

PY062235 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 29 May 83 p 7

[Text] The workers of the country support "the Nicaraguan workers who struggle for the defense of their revolution and the future of the peoples of Central America."

This support was expressed to Nicaraguan Vice Interior Minister Omar Cabezas yesterday by the main leaders of the following labor unions: the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, CGTP; Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution, CTRP; the National Confederation of Workers, CNT; and the Confederation of Peruvian Workers, CTP. The leaders of the Printers Federation, the Federation of Civil Construction Workers, the Miners Federation, the Federation of Railway Workers and others also voiced their support to Nicaragua.

Omar Cabezas, in depicting the situation of the workers in his country, pointed out the important role they play in the progress made by the Sandinist revolution. He maintained that "they propel the revolution for development, change and creativity."

The Peruvian workers, on their part, voiced their interest over the Nicaraguan revolution, over certain aspects of the labor unions and the role of the worker.

LABOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR ILO CONFERENCE

PY061726 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini has left for Geneva to participate in the ILO conference. Just before boarding the plane, the labor minister commented on the recent salary increase decreed by the government.

[Begin Grados Bertorini recording] Well, I would say that this increase is in keeping with the possibilities, to which there is usually a limit. This increase has been discussed thoroughly with the Economy Ministry. Of course, the labor minister would have liked a higher salary increase, but this is decided by the economy's real possibilities. [end recording]

SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS KILL 26 IN 2 WEEKS

PY061741 Paris AFP in Spanish 2146 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Military authorities reported here today that during the past 2 weeks the Shining Path guerrilla group killed 26 persons in the southeastern Andean zone, which has been declared in a state of emergency. The communique released by the political and military command, which reported on these events, stated that these persons were killed between 22 May and 3 June. The report does not mention the places or circumstances of the killings.

The military authorities also redoubled their vigilance in Ayacucho during the past few hours and prohibited access to the airport by anybody, including reporters, with the exception of those who are going to travel. The emergency zone in the southeastern Andean region includes five provinces in Ayacucho Department, two in Huancavelica, and one in Apurimac, and covers almost 30,000 square kilometers.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER ENDS REGIONAL TOUR

PA060130 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has left Mexico City and is on his way back to Madrid after ending a Latin American tour that included visits to the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. Before boarding the aircraft that would take him back to his country, Felipe Gonzalez said that a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis is necessary. He supported the Contadora Group's efforts in this regard. He added that the path of violence against the peoples is not a solution and stressed that the U.S.'s stand on the region should be one of not wanting for others what they do not want for themselves.

DE LA MADRID, GONZALEZ ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA052324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2125 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (EFE) -- The Governments of Mexico and Spain said here today that no effort should be spared to encourage a dialogue in Central America, and stressed the importance of promoting cooperation among the Latin American countries.

These concepts are expressed in a joint communique issued today at the end of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' official visit to Mexico, which began yesterday, Saturday, by invitation of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

With his official visit to Mexico, Gonzalez ends his 1-week tour of Latin America, which took him to the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venzuela, and Panama.

The joint communique says that De la Madrid and Gonzalez met twice in Los Pinos, President de la Madrid's official residence, where they talked about their bilateral relations and international issues of common interest, especially the situation in Central America and the Contadora Group's efforts to find a solution to the problems of the region.

The Mexican president and the Spanish prime minister expressed "their deep concern over the intensification of the conflicts and worsening of the tensions in Central America, which constitute a real threat of war in that region." They agreed that no effort should be spared to encourage dialogue among all the Central American countries "so that, through negotiations, they can reach solutions that ensure their peaceful coexistence and clear the path to give new life to the plans for cooperation and economic integration in Central America." They also said that "negotiation and dialogue are not the only way for the area's pacification, but that they also open vast possibilities for other countries to help solve the serious economic problems currently affecting Central America."

Both leaders stressed the importance of broadly promoting "formulas for political and economic cooperation among the Latin American countries, to which Spain and Mexico would be willing to make a substantial contribution."

President de la Madrid and Prime Minister Gonzalez also expressed their firm political interest in increasing their bilateral relations in every respect. They expressed special interest in strengthening their political ties and increasing economic cooperation and cultural exchange.

They also agreed that relations and exchanges between their two countries have substantially increased, but realized that there are still broad areas which can be developed further, especially in the areas of trade, joint investments in the industrial field, and the transference of technology.

In order to normalize and promote their financial-commercial bilateral relations, which were recently affected by the difficult economic situation, three financial agreements were signed between the National Bank of Foreign Commerce of Mexico and the Foreign Bank of Spain, the joint communique pointed out.

To commemorate the fifth centennial of the discovery of America, President de la Madrid announced the appointment of a national commission in charge of the activities program to 1992. The commission will work in coordination with the Spanish National Commission and the commissions of the other Latin American countries for the purpose of making the people aware of our common cultural values and of each country's values in particular.

Finally, the joint communique says that the Spanish prime minister appreciated the generous hospitality and the demonstrations of friendship he received during his visit to Mexico City. On behalf of King Juan Carlos and himself, he invited President de la Madrid to make an official visit to Spain. De le Madrid accepted the invitation.

MEXICAN, SPANISH LEADERS CITED ON C.A. CRISIS

FL061619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] During a dinner given for Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the Mexican president has strongly criticized foreign involvement in Central America. De le Madrid said: No one can arrogate to himself the role of tutor of Central America against the people's will. Some are invoking unrealistic theories to control the area. He added that imperialistic wars are used only by the advocated of destruction, and noted that Mexico will not yield in its efforts to remove the threat of a military confrontation from Central America.

For his part, the Spanish prime minister endorsed his Mexican counterpart's demand that the principles of self-determination of all peoples, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, and the peaceful solution of controversies be respected in Central America and elsewhere in the world. Gonzalez said that peace in Central America should be based on strict respect for human rights and the eradication of social injustice.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ CITED ON CUBA'S ROLE IN C.A.

FL061417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] In a press conference held in Mexico City shortly before returning to Madrid, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said Spain considers Cuba a sister country.

Commenting on the Central American crisis in response to a question by THE NEW YORK TIMES' correspondent in Mexico, Gonzalez said that any medium-term solution to the crisis should include Cuba. A solution should be found to Cuba's isolation, which has not yielded the expected results, and Spain continues to consider Cuba a sister country, Gonzalez said.

UK BANK GRANTS $800 MILLION LINE OF CREDIT

FL030205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The debts of over 178 Mexican enterprises with foreign suppliers will be covered by an $800 million line of credit granted to Mexico by the Midlali International Bank of England.

The agreement between the two countries was signed by William George Barret, president of the Midlali International Bank of England, and Alfredo Philleis Olmedo, director of the National Foreign Trade Bank.

The line of credit will allow Mexican enterprises to liquidate their debts with U.S., Canadian, German, Swiss, French, and British suppliers. Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, acted as witness in the agreement signing ceremony.

PAREDES LETTER TO FELIPE GONZALEZ PUBLISHED

PA041806 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p 1A

[Letter from General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, dated 30 May 1983]

[Text] I deeply regret not being able to greet you personally in Panama, since I have accepted a kind invitation from the high command of the Pentagon in Washington, with whom we will surely exchange military viewpoints of high interest to our respective countries. I thought it would be appropriate to provide you with some thoughts concerning our strife-torn region in this letter.

I am aware that despite the great worries you have about your fatherland's well-being and international problems -- which I am sure receive your utmost attention in Europe and other latitudes far away from our Central America -- for several years you have shown great interest in keeping abreast of the situation and helping this strife-torn isthmus in achieving detente and peace.

As you know, the Central American problem is a very complex and delicate one. It is the result of many factors, ranging from the lack of foresight to the senselessness of government leaders who over the past 50 years allowed the peoples' wounds to fester until they became incurable social infections, placing the region under the hegemonic interests of the great antagonistic powers today. We cannot really blame the peasants and workers -- in or out of uniform -- for this situation. Today they bleed to death, unable to tell each other the truth due to the impossibility of channeling their distress toward the positive grounds of true democracy.

We know that these countries have civilian and military leaders in various trenches who want to find solutions in order to put an end to the wars between brothers. Unfortunately, the good intentions, backed with laws and social reforms, arrived too late. Nonetheless, our obligation -- without interfering in their internal affairs -- is to help them in their quest for peace. Our country has always been and continues to be willing to serve as an international forum and bridge for meetings that promote peaceful dialogue. An example of this is our great interest in the Contadora initiative, which we have promoted with other honorable countries in the region. We do not think these efforts are infalliable, but we have great hopes that they can be successful, with support from the OAS, the United Nations, and other international organizations that wish to help.

The U.S. role in the scenario of the conflict, as hemispheric leader, is vital, but we do not think that strengthening the wall of military forces only to display greater military capacity will lead to a final solution.

We think that if one sector displays military strength, it will evoke a similar response from the other side. Although we do not have a prescription for a solution, we think what we really need is bold and creative diplomatic actions, like the one you and other world leaders are carrying out, to find the difficult but not impossible negotiated political formulas at the end of the tunnel.

We have faith that eventually -- with a clear respect for ideas -- the electoral polls, handled in an irreproachable way, will be the way in which our Central American brothers will decide their own destinies.

Within our military parameters, and while we wait for the politicians to demonstrate their wisdom and tactfulness, we propose a project in which the Latin American armed forces not involved in the conflict could participate in one way or another as a force for peace. The force for peace would help, not with rifles, but with tractors, vaccinations, aqueducts, planes, ships, and other equipment and material, to contribute to the reconstruction of these countries while their government leaders sit at the negotiating table to achieve the best possible political, economic, and social objectives.

There is much that you, Mr Prime Minister and dear friend, can do to help in this direction. I know that our distinguished President Ricardo de la Espriella and the Panamanian Foreign Ministry will provide you with a broader picture of our diplomatic stand and efforts during your short visit in our fatherland, which you can consider as yours, based on the affection you have shown to us, and which we in turn reciprocate.

Hoping I will soon have the pleasure of greeting you personally, I remain with utmost consideration and friendship. "ALL FOR THE FATHERLAND"

[signed] Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard.

PAREDES, DELEGATION RETURN FROM U.S. VISIT

PA060446 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] General Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander in chief, returned yesterday afternoon from an official visit to the United States. He had been invited to visit the highest U.S. military authorities.

Accompanied by Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, Colonel Marcos Justines, and Lieutenant Colonel Bernardo Barrera, Gen Paredes participated in a tight schedule of work and meetings with U.S. Armed Forces chiefs. During his visit to the United States, Gen Paredes received the most cordial hospitality and was decorated with the Legion of Merit in the degree of commander, a decoration only awarded to military with the rank of general.

One of the highest-ranking military officers with whom Paredes met was General Edward C. Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff. Paredes and his retinue were received on their return by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who was in charge of the National Guard during Paredes absence.

DOMINICAN MINISTER VISITS, SUPPORTS CONTADORA

PA050203 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado met this morning with Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, Dominican secretary of state for foreign relations. They discussed matters related to the Central American situation and the Contadora Group's pacification efforts. During the meeting, which lasted more than 30 minutes, they reviewed the various domestic and foreign problems that hinder understanding among the Central American countries. After the meeting, Vega Imbert said that he supports the Contadora Group's efforts:

[Begin recording] It is necessary to achieve, as soon as possible, positive results that will lead to a negotiated solution, a negotiated political solution, for the area. We have to mention, therefore that the main objective is to prevent the expansion of the warmongering confrontation, since this could affect other countries of the area.

The Dominican Government's stand is one of sympathy and support to the Contadora Group's efforts. We are willing to help, with our support, achieve the positive results we expect from these negotiations. This would be our contribution to the peace that is essential not only to the countries in conflict today but to the area and the region that also includes Panama and the Dominican Republic. [end recording]

MDN'S ROBELO ADDRESSES PANAMA ROTARIANS

PA040346 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Jun 83 pp 1A, 14A

[By Hermes Sucre Serrano]

[Text] "For the last 15 months Nicaragua has been in a state of emergency that has rendered it the center from which terrorism is spread through Central America. There are over 8,000 Cuban advisers in key positions; there is a totalitarian regime that controls all sectors of the nation; there has been a dramatic economic decline; and there is an exaggerated military force that has committed atrocious crimes, completely violating human rights principles. We need the help of the entire world; the salvation of Nicaragua is the salvation of Panama." This statement was made by engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas to the Rotary Club of Panama during its session at the Holiday Inn in Panama City yesterday.

Prior to his speech, Dr Roderick Esquivel, an important Liberal Party leader, spoke about the controversial situation in Central America and about the importance to Panama of Robelo's activities on behalf of peace in his country.

Robelo opened his remarks by recounting the struggle waged by all political, private, and student sectors to overthrow Anastasio Somoza. He pointed out that at the time no one thought the revolution would be betrayed by the Sandinists, who have now become a worse tyrant than Somoza.

Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), noted that the Sandinists have violated the fundamental principles of the revolution, including total nonintervention, effective domestic ideological pluralism, and the establishment of a mixed or private economy. He added that the Marxist-Leninists have deceived the people, having betrayed the revolution's ideals.

The MDN leader declared that, despite the fact that the Sandinist revolution was successful because of aid from the United States and sister nations in Central America, Nicaragua has now become a satellite of a USSR satellite. It hurts to watch my country develop more intense and better relations with remote foreign nations than with its own neighbors, merely because it is subject to a similar ideology, Robelo said.

"At present there is a class war in Nicaragua wherein hatred among families is being promoted, such as the case of the Chamorro brothers," Robelo indicated. He asserted that the students and media in Nicaragua are completely manipulated and indoctrinated through use of the Sandinist jackboot.

Nicaragua, Robelo asserted, has experienced fascist methods of control, involving hordes that attack innocent families and moments of real terror for everyone. There is no respect for human rights, as Miskito, Sumus, and Rama Indians are mercilessly massacred, with their children taken from them and sent to concentration camps. Many Indians have been killed after being driven away from the banks of the rivers where they lived; children were taken from their mothers and many other atrocities have been committed. Strikes are prohibited.

Referring to the "Contadora Group" peace negotiations, Robelo said that "they are not advancing satisfactorily, for they have made a procedural error; it is necessary to first achieve peace within countries, so that their democratic governments may later initiate good relations with neighboring states."

Robelo said that Nicaragua has become the agent and focal point from which violence and terrorism are spread through Central America. The fight for a political solution inside the country has been going on for the last 15 months. The MDN leader pointed out that help from all parts of the world is necessary "to spare the Nicaraguan people further bloodshed, as they will not yield until the tyrants are overthrown."

Referring to the economy, Robelo said that it is going through a disastrous situation: Exports have dropped considerably; products like sugar, meat, soap, oil, and gasoline are rationed and one must stand in line to get them. Jokingly, Robelo indicated that on one occasion a large container overturned and broke; it was about to be shipped to Cuba and was filled with flour, soap, and oil, all being exported to Cuba to alleviate that island's difficulties. These exports, however, increase Nicaragua's troubles in obtaining such necessary products, Robelo pointed out.

"The labor force has declined; politics has absorbed everything; there are meetings everywhere; productivity is at its lowest level ever. There has been no construction in Nicaragua in the last 3 years so the city continues to look devastated and is incapable of overcoming this situation," the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement president indicated.

As for the military situation, Robelo revealed that the Army has 26,000 men; the police and security force have 14,000; there are 100,000 militiamen; and there are 8,000 Cubans, 1,800 of whom are advisers, in a country of 2.5 million, all of which demonstrates that the country has been militarized.

Referring to the forces that oppose the Sandinist dictatorship, Robelo declared that there are over 10,000 Nicaraguans searching for freedom; that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance has 2,000 men fighting in the south; the Nicaraguan Democratic Front has from 6,000 to 8,000 well-trained men; and the Miskito, Sumus, and Rama natives are also fighting for liberation from the bloodthirsty members of the Sandinist Government Junta, who do nothing without first consultating Cuba.

At the end of his address, Robelo called on all present for aid, telling them: "My country is lost and we are recovering it; the fate of Nicaragua is linked to Panama. The salvation of Nicaragua is the salvation of Panama."

Foreign Minister Amado Comments

PA040242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III gave his opinion today of a statement by Alfonso Robelo about the Contadora Group's work:

[Begin recording] The international news media in Panama frequently publish statements made by national and international political figures or personalities. We think these statements are generally made without proper knowledge of or information on the essential objectives of the Contadora Group in terms of the complicated Central American situation.

We are working to establish the necessary conditions so that the interested parties can discuss their own solutions to the problems they are experiencing. The Contadora Group is not proposing specific methods or presenting improvised or imported solutions to this difficult situation. It amounts to four countries that, respecting the policies and views of every Central American nation, are trying to establish the necessary conditions for these countries to seek their own solutions to their problems. [end recording]

Amado also said that the Foreign Ministry will initiate the necessary actions or negotiations to request the release of the Panamanian airplane in Nicaragua whenever the pertinent authorites and the airplane's owners request that it do so.

[Begin recording] We are aware of the case because it has been published by the national and international news media. Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry has not yet received a formal request to begin negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government to seek the airplane's release and its return to our country. As soon as we receive the request, the Foreign Ministry will immediately offer all necessary assistance, both to the airplane's owners and to other government organizations that have anything to do with the case. (end recording]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST JOURNALIST

PA032315 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Jun 83 pp 32, 25

[Text] A group of students from the University of Panama, members of the G-NIR [New Revolutionary Left] and of FER-29 [Revolutionary Student Left] staged a protest march yesterday morning against journalist Mayin Correa's radio program.

The students, who marched to the studios of radio station KW Continente, which broadcasts Mayin's program, said the demonstration was in protest of the misinformation that this commentator feeds the Panamanian people every day. The students from Panama's anti-interventionist youth movement stood in front of the radio station shouting slogans against Mayin, whom they accused of being a member of the CIA, a traitor, and a witch hunter.

After several of them spoke about problems in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and elsewhere and rejected the practices of other journalists, they burned an effigy of Mayin Correa covered in dollar bills. The demonstration was carried out peacefully; after burning the effigy the students left the premises.

CRITICA COMMENTS ON PAREDES' PENTAGON VISIT

PA041403 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Jun 83

[By Adan Castillo Galastica: "General Paredes at the Pentagon" -- capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Nowadays, there are uneasy persons in Panama -- and outside of Panama -- because of the Panamanian National Guard commander in chief's trip to Washington; specifically, to the heart of the U.S. Armed Forces.

In the first place, General PAREDES has accepted an invitation extended to him last year by the U.S. Pentagon to visit that body as a guest of honor. Aside from the whimsical interpretations given to its postponement, the fact remains that the invitation has been accepted now.

Even if it is true that General PAREDES' visit is classified as "strictly military," everyone is aware that this meeting will not be so rigid as to exclude political issues. It is in this framework that the importance and consequences of the event should be viewed.

The chief of the Panamanian Armed Forces is going to Washington under very special -- if not extraordinary -- circumstances. The Central American situation is deteriorating under the strongly committed direction of the current White House administration. The rapid course of events in this region is closely linked to the timetable set by Mr Reagan, who is trying to "demonstrate" to the U.S. electorate the viability and almost obligatory nature of his reelection to the Presidency.

In the midst of this picture, General PAREDES arrives to exchange views with the men at the Pentagon, under circumstances in which the National Guard commander has presented his irrevocable resignation to the president, after programming, encouraging and leading the reinforcement of the country's political and juridical institutions by way of amendments to the National Constitution, and obtaining the approval of most of his compatriots for those amendments.

The U.S. military is not ignorant of this. A first-rate power like the United States is not run without thorough awareness of this and other information, such as the fact that Brigadier General RUBEN DARIO PAREDES is viewed as an UNBEATABLE presidential candidate, thanks to his personality and his image as a statesman.

THIS IS WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE UNEASY... and some are frightened. Has PAREDES gone to Washington to seek an OK for his presidency? Under what conditions? At what cost? Or did he have to go anyway under pressure as a result of Brigg's actions, for example, or Kirkpatrick's? We are convinced that the boys at the Pentagon do not exactly have four stars on their shoulders because they are suckling babes.

Nevertheless, I think that to suppose that PAREDES, NORIEGA and the other chiefs -- or, more importantly, other Panamanians -- are a pack of idiots, is to look at things in a very simplistic and obviously unthinking manner.

In response to this, Panama has adopted a position, a realistic and viable plan. This plan does not necessarily coincide with the Reagan administration's goal, but every day that passes proves that the Panamanian plan is right, and that the U.S. Administration is wrong.

The most intelligent voices of the world are heard with increasing strength speaking in favor of the Panamanian plan, not of the plans of the U.S. Administration. The Panamanian plan is nothing more than a search for a negotiated peace -- without exclusions, and with realism. These are our cards.

I take it that General PAREDES will not miss the opportunity to voice the PANAMANIAN DOCTRINE on the matter of national security, our national security: that the fever is not in the bedclothes, but in the skeletal, oppressed and desperately sick man of our America. [Sentence as published] We heard this from OMAR, PAREDES, NORIEGA AND DIAZ HERRERA; from President de la Espriella and Dr Illueca. We have told the U.S. Senators this. We have said it at the United Nations, at the OAS, at the Nonaligned Movement. Now, I do not have the slightest doubt that we will say it at the Pentagon, with the added novelty that this time we will do it "EYE TO EYE" as General PAREDES often says.

Thus, a Panamanian presidential candidacy cannot be subject to this or that concession. Those times have passed, at least in our environment. If the Pentagon or the State Department wants to make the error -- another one -- of linking General PAREDES' candidacy to this or that unacceptable commitment, it will only bring to the fore among our military men all the nationalist feeling that Torrijos bequeathed to us. When the Panamanian people, who in the end are the main actors in our history, become aware of this pressure -- if it exists -- then Panamanians will realize that we were robbed of our only hope for peaceful development and total independence through a NECESSARY candidacy such as General PAREDES. Then the paths will be uncertain in the most sensitive of the Pentagon's rearguards.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA ACTIONS CUT COMMUNICATIONS ABROAD

PA061640 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1542 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Telephone and telegraph communications with Central American countries, except for Guatemala, have been interrupted since yesterday in El Salvador after guerrillas destroyed an important microwave center in eastern El Salvador.

Sources at the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) reported today that this country is without communications with Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. The four eastern provinces of El Salvador (San Miguel, La Union, Morazan, and Usulutan) are also without communications.

Yesterday morning the guerrillas occupied the microwave center in El Pacayal, on the slopes of the Chaparrastique Volcano, 16 km from the eastern city of San Miguel. The rebel station Radio Venceremos reported today that 15 soldiers, including two corporals, were killed in the attack and three others were taken prisoner. The guerrilla radio station added that the operation in El Pacayal was carried out by guerrilla columns aided by special commando units, the best trained forces of the FMLN. Radio Venceremos also announced that the FMLN has decided to destroy this important communications center, "taking advantage of the concentration of Army troops in the Department of Morazan," farther to the east.

Last week three other important communications installations were destroyed on Cacaguatique Hill. The clashes occurred between Monday and Saturday.

Meanwhile, Radio Farabundo Marti, official voice of the Peoples Liberation Forces of the FMLN, reported today that the guerrillas are holding 26 soliders who were taken prisoner last Friday during the occupation of Tenancingo, a township of 12,000 inhabitants, 38 km northwest of San Salvador. Although the guerrillas have released 26 of the 51 taken prisoner that day, the remainder were being held by the FMLN until an unspecified "investigation" is made.

According to military sources, 51 soldiers and civilians were killed in Tenancingo. The bodies of 12 soldiers were brought to this capital from that zone last Saturday. According to official reports, the buildings housing the mayor's office, the National Guard post, and the civil defense were destroyed.

Yesterday morning the sector of Istepeque in the township of San Cayetano, central department of San Vicente, was occupied. According to official data, four members of the civil defense (paramilitary corps) were killed and two others wounded.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION SECRETARY ON POLITICAL PROCESS

PA031232 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jun 83 pp 3, 23

[Text] "Elections, under the present circumstances, are somewhat up in the air," Rene Fortin Magana, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party, has said.

Concerning the national political situation, he said "too many things are unknown. The political Constitution is still in a formative state and has not reached the Constituent Assembly's plenary sessions. There is no electoral law, and the Central Electoral Council feels 'cornered,' sending out economic distress signals daily. Likewise, the Electoral Registry, which is really essential, must be adequately organized. In general, the rules for this political game do not exist."

Question: How do you see the military situation, which is so closely linked to the political process?

Answer: "Judging from the news we see and hear every day, it seems very unfavorable, especially in the eastern sector of the country. Within the present political process, this is precisely the time when we need a clear demonstration of success in armed forces operations. We hope that the new training programs will bring us the encouraging note we need so much."

Question: Despite everything, is Democratic Action continuing its political activities?

Answer: "Yes, of course. Yesterday, today, and tomorrow -- whatever the circumstances may be -- we are willing to defend our democratic ideas every day with enthusiasm, vigor, and strength."

Asked if it were true that Democratic Action presented a request for admission to the Socialist International and was rejected, Fortin Magana answered: "This is completely false. It is incredible how the greatest lies can be told in our country with the sole intention of creating confusion and attempting to inflict damage. We have never presented such a request. Moreover, we have no interest in being admitted to the Socialist International, mainly because of the support it has given so far to the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR. In other words, we are on opposite sides."

Question: Then why is it being said that Democratic Action has a social democratic tendency?

Answer: "It is one thing to have a social democratic tendency and another to belong to the Socialist International. We accept the former in the sense that this was the tendency of the 1950 political Constitution. Viewed from this angle, our party is constitutionalist.

"Of course, other opinions also exist. Some would like to go back, 'after 40,000 deaths,' to the 1886 Constitution. What is more, there are those who want to defend their interests and dream of the contradiction of installing a dictatorship of iron that mutilates political rights in order to maintain unlimited economic freedom."

Question: Is it true there exists a coalition between Democratic Action and the Christian Democrats?

Answer: "This is another falsehood. As we have proved in our publications, we have different principles, objectives, and procedures than the Christian Democrats. Their recent role in power was, frankly, a disaster. If the people give us the opportunity, our main purpose will be to contribute to saving the country."

HAVANA REPORTS ON ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER CACAGUATIQUE

PA031521 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrilla station Radio Venceremos has reported new fighting between guerrillas and Army soldiers around Cacaguatique Hill, where an important military communications center is located. FMLN forces occupied the center on Tuesday. According to Radio Venceremos, the regime has deployed about 4,000 soldiers to recover the bastion. They include the Atlacatl and Atonal special battalions trained by U.S. advisers, units of the Morazan Battalion headquartered in San Francisco Gotera, and units of the 6th Brigade headquartered in La Union.

The rebel station charged that Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Atlacatl Battalion, left the Cacaquatique garrison without support because he was involved in a propaganda campaign in northern Morazan Department. Radio Venceremos added that Army dead, wounded, and those taken prisoners totaled 140, and that they lost more than 50 M-16 rifles and 6 support weapons in the fighting over the Cacaguatique communications center.

Recent Clashes Reported

PA031928 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran regime has admitted that the Salvadoran Army abandoned its positions on Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department, where the FMLN rebels occupied an important communications center. As announced by the rebel station Radio Venceremos, the Army sustained dozens of dead and wounded at Cacaguatique Hill.

In addition, it was reported that the rebels attacked (Nancuchinam) in San Salvador, where they sprang two ambushes that caused the Army numerous casualties. Also, strong clashes are occurring in areas of San Miguel, Cabanas, La Union, and Chalatenango Departments. It has been said that the Army has suffered more than 60 casualties in the past few hours.

According to other dispatches, the so-called Salvadoran Constituent Assembly authorized President Alvaro Magana to travel to the United States on an official mission next week. It has also been reported that Mercedes del Carmen Letona, better known as Commander Clelia, in charge of the Radio Venceremos system, has been released by the Salvadoran authorities. According to reports, the revolutionary combatant has declared that the so-called Amnesty and Rehabilitation Law issued by the regime constitutes a new maneuver by the Salvadoran militarymen. She asserted that she would join the guerrilla ranks again. Letona was detained on 11 January 1981.

Cites Venceremos on Offensive

FL032351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In an interview broadcast by Radio Venceremos, Guerrilla Commander Joaquin Villalobos said the rebel forces would intensify actions in the eastern region of the country in order to paralyze the region's economy and thereby deal a hard financial blow to the regime. Over the nearly 3 years that Salvadoran guerrillas have hardened their positions in the eastern region of the country, the economy of that region has deteriorated significantly. Meanwhile, observers believe that the electoral farce announced in El Salvador for December of this year may be postponed until March 1984.

Stone's Arrival Noted

PA040220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Richard Stone, special U.S. ambassador to Central America, arrived in El Salvador, where he was met by U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton. El Salvador is the first stop in Stone's Central American tour. He will later visit Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, all members of the Contadora Group.

Stone will meet with President Alvaro Magana in San Salvador, as well as with Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova and Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Latest Fighting Reported

PA052000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have attacked Army installations on El Coyol Hill in Morazan Department. They also inflicted dozens of casualties on the dictatorship's soldiers during the attack on Tenancingo. The Army is still trying to dislodge the rebels from Cacaguatique Hill, which was occupied on 31 May. So far the Army has been defeated, losing men, arms, and ammunition.

Other FMLN rebel columns are fighting in parts of Chalatenango and San Miguel Departments. The FMLN is also keeping up its sabotage operations against economic objectives of the dictatorship and the Salvadoran oligarchy.

Microwave Station Destroyed

FL061821 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN forces have destroyed a microwave station in Chinameca, San Miguel Department. It has been reported that the attack isolated several parts of the country, namely the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, Morazan, and La Union.

Telephone communications between El Salvador and neighboring Central American countries and South America have also been interrupted. The attack on the microwave station lasted 40 minutes and the insurgents inflicted several casualties on Army forces.

Radio Venceremos reported that during the past 5 days the guerrillas killed 132 soldiers, wounded 218, took dozens of prisoners, and seized large arsenals and ammunition.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN CREDIT -- The Colombian ambassador has announced that the Colombian Government has granted a $5-million credit to the Salvadoran Central Reserve Bank in view of the commercial ties and bonds of Latin American brotherhood that exist between the two countries. [Summary] [San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1755 GMT 28 May 83 PA]

NICARAGUA

THREE U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIALS EXPELLED 6 JUN

PA061307 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaragua has declared three officials of the U.S. Embassy in our country personae non gratae and has expelled them for involvement in plans to murder revolutionary leaders and Sandinist government members. The Nicaraguan Government has given Linda M. Pfeifel, David Noble Greig and Ermila Loreta Rodriguez Rodriguez -- the U.S. Embassy's political affairs adviser; first secretary and consul; and second secretary, respectively -- 24 hours to leave the country.

These diplomats have held clandestine meetings both in the interior of the country and abroad with leaders of political parties, labor organizations, and certain state officials in order to organize crimes and to support destabilizing activities. The plan being implemented by the U.S. diplomats was uncovered by the General Directorate of State Security and was reported to the appropriate institutions so that suitable measures could be taken.

Thus the Foreign Ministry has reported the criminal actions of these diplomats, who, taking advantage of their status as U.S. Government representatives, have undertaken actions in violation of fundamental international diplomatic rules.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA061354 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1327 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 5 June 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry cordially greets the U.S. Embassy and informs it that, as a result of thorough investigations carried out by the Interior Ministry's General State Security Directorate, we have been able to determine, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that U.S. citizens Linda M. Pfeifel, David Noble Greig, and Ermila Loreta Rodriguez Rodriguez -- embassy adviser for political affairs and consul; first secretary and consul; and second secretary, respectively -- have abused their diplomatic status and have been involved in intensive activities to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. These investigations have shown that the criminal actions they planned included the organization of attempts on the lives of leaders of the Sandinist revolution and top Nicaraguan Government officials. They held clandestine meetings and made secret contacts inside and outside the country with this intention. They contacted various Nicaraguans, including officals of our government, in efforts to recruit them, train them, and give them the necessary means to carry out their criminal plans.

It has also been proven that these U.S. diplomats actively participated in meetings with leaders and members of political parties and labor groups in efforts to get them to carry out subversive activities.

In view of the extreme gravity of all of the actions in which they are involved, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to declare Rodriguez Rodriguez, Noble Greig and Pfeifel personae non gratae, giving them 24 hours to leave the country.

At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government presents its formal and vigorous protest to the U.S. Government at the conduct and activities of these members of its diplomatic mission in Managua, who, in addition to flagrantly violating the most fundamental diplomatic rules, are commiting crimes against the country's national and international security, as expressed in our penal code and other laws of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry takes this opportunity to reiterate its consideration and esteem to the U.S. Embassy.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS MEET IN MANAGUA

FL061529 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban and Nicaraguan delegations will open talks today in Managua to draft a new mutual cooperation agreement, which is renewed every year. This agreement establishes the number of Cuban specialists and professionals who will participate in the next 12 months in development programs in Nicaragua, which is the victim of brutal U.S. imperialist aggression.

Last year's agreement provided for the presence in Nicaragua of 3,800 Cuban specialists and professionals, including 2,000 teachers and 600 physicians and nurses. Cuba also granted a credit to Nicaragua for a sugar mill, which is being built with the assistance of Cuban experts. This sugar mill will cost $250 million and will start production in November of next year.

The Cuban delegation is led by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and the Nicaraguan delegation is led by Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz Hernandez.

BAYARDO ARCE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO USSR

PA032258 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 May 83 p 5

[Letter of condolence sent by Bayardo Arce Castano, FSLN National Directorate Political Commission coordinator, to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Arvid Pelshe -- date not given]

[Text] Companeros, CPSU Central Committee Members

Companeros: On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, its members, and our heroic Nicaraguan people, we wish to express our deepest condolences to you on the death of Companero Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

This is a heartbreaking loss for the world revolutionary movement, inasmuch as Companero Pelshe, a veteran of the workers' struggle, reflected, in his long years of struggle, the essence of the working class' revolutionary feeling in the struggle for justice and peace, which the people of the USSR and their party have promoted and are promoting at this time of world tension, and which is imperative for all of the world's peoples.

The work of Comrade Pelshe must continue to yield fruit in the achievement of peace. Free fatherland or death.

[signed] Bayardo Arce Castano, FSLN, National Directorate Political Commission coordinator

D'ESCOTO INTERVIEWED ON 'RED HOT' PROGRAM

PA051712 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Red Hot" program, with "special guest" Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, and hosts Carlos Jose Guadamuz, general director of La Voz de Nicaragua; Luis Rivero Rosi and Rodolfo Garcia, of La Voz de Nicaragua; and Sergio de Castro, of BARRICADA: place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] [Guadamuz] Friends, on this occasion our special guest is Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who returned Thursday from Cartagena.

[Colombia] Prior to this, he had been in Panama for the foreign ministers meeting, in connection with the Contadora initiative, the meeting for the Contadora foreign ministers.

Father, almost 6 months have gone by since the Contadora Group declaration in Panama. That declaration defined an appropriate framework for negotiations aimed at facilitating peace in the region. Do you think it would be suitable to report, as an introduction, on what the group has done during this period, and the concepts and background that resulted in this initiative?

[D'Escoto] I believe you have put it correctly. The initial step of the foreign ministers Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico was to get together on the Island of Contadora, in Panama. There they issued a declaration that clearly explained that the political turmoil in the Central American area results, basically, from social and economic problems, from the claims of the Central American peoples to rights that they have not enjoyed for a long time and that they cannot enjoy now.

This unrest may be the result of governments ignoring popular demands at a given moment. It also results, on other occasions, from the fact that governments that have tried to carry out changes responding to the demands of the people have not been allowed to function.

Washington's imperialist policy excludes profound changes; however, only such changes can lead to permanent peace in Central America. If we want peace, we must build justice. There won't be peace without justice. Imperialism has always maintained the position of denying the Central American peoples their right to a more just situation. Whenever there has been a progressive government, imperialism has prevented it from promoting justice.

The Contadora Group emerged saying that political unrest has nothing to do with the East-West conflict, as the Reagan administration incorrectly views it and would like it to be. This conflict has historical, economic, and social roots.

The Contadora Group's initial declaration in January of this year calls for respect for the people's right to self-determination and for letting all the people, all the countries, solve their own problems free of foreign meddling. This was the fundamental point of the declaration.

The most important result of the second Contadora Group meeting was that the participants unanimously agreed that there are several types of problems in Central America, and that common sense is needed to deal with each of these problems: One must adopt bilateral procedures for problems of a bilateral nature and multilateral procedures for problems of a multilateral nature. Someone listening to this program might wonder: So what's new about this? This is obvious! Well, it is true that it is obvious, but we must realize that the Reagan administration has been insisting that, because of the interdependence and interrelations among the Central American countries, it is impossible to discuss any problem having to do with peace and security in the region if all the countries are not present.

We, who have always called for Central American unity, could see in principle that there is something good in that position. But to anyone knowing a little more about the traditional policy of the various U.S. Governments toward Central America, this position by the Reagan administration might appear somewhat surprising, because the various U.S. Governments have always held a policy aimed at dividing, rather than uniting, the Central American countries.

They have always thought that if they kept us divided they could control us better. In March 1980 we -- the six foreign ministers of Central America, including Panama -- met in San Jose, Costa Rica. It had been 8 years since the Central American foreign ministers had met. The North Americans didn't like that very much. They did not like the fact that it was established in Costa Rica that the next meeting would take place in Managua. They tried by all possible means to prevent this meeting. They finally decided to put an end to it, and this was the main purpose of the creation of the Central American Democratic Community, whose objective was to exclude Nicaragua, so that Nicaragua could not have much contact with the other Central American nations.

You might recall that at that time the United States did not control the governments of the brother Central American countries as much as it does now. The United States decided it was important to have more influence and control. They worked on this little by little. The situation in Honduras radically changed with the arrival in power of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. It changed because the United States insisted on the appointment of Gustavo Alvarez as the armed forces chief. He was promoted to general. Gustavo Alvarez is a man the United States can control. Honduras is now an intervened country.

It can't be denied that in Guatemala, too, the situation has changed in favor of the North Americans. Romeo Lucas felt great resentment toward the North Americans because President Carter had cut U.S. aid to Guatemala because of human rights violations there. But the situation of resentment changed to such an extent that now there are very good relations between the two countries. Reagan feels more secure with President Rios Montt.

Meanwhile, Honduras was getting more involved in a U.S. plan to invade Nicaragua, thinking perhaps it was going to be something fast, but it didn't work out that way. The Somozist mercenaries don't find support among the Nicaraguan people and are treated as [words indistinct] strongly, and Honduras is now very concerned because it knows it can't defend this position. For this reason they turn to the United States, asking: What do we do now? You got us into this situation. What do we do now?

And the North Americans tell Honduras: Don't worry. You won't be alone. We are going to intervene in the other Central American countries, and, with regard to Nicaragua, we will create a diversion to confuse the situation.

They would even like to make Nicaragua appear as the destabilizing factor, the problem of the area, and not to deal directly with the charges filed against Honduras for allowing the use of its territory for aggression against Nicaragua and because its Army is becoming increasingly involved these acts of aggression.

In other words, the Reagan administration is trying to repeat something very similar to what the North Americans did in 1910 and 1908, when they prepared for the intervention that began with the famous or infamous Knox Note, so called because it was sent by Philander Knox, the secretary of state under President Taft.

Some years ago a U.S. professor published his doctoral thesis -- this was Professor (Stantifer) -- which was a study of how the United States had managed to create an image of Nicaragua under Zelaya as an element of disturbance in the area, thereby creating the appropriate climate to later carry out (?a coup). This is exactly what the United States is trying to repeat today. That is why it is saying that the problem with Honduras, which is obviously a bilateral probelm, since there is a possibility that Nicaragua and Honduras could even become involved in hostilities, because one of the two countries -- Honduras -- is directly involved in this U.S. invasion against our territory and is permitting the use of its territory, with the participation of its Army, in support of the Somozists who are financed and directed by the CIA from Honduras. [sentence as heard] This is therefore a bilateral problem. That is why it is important for the Contadora Group to have said that there were bilateral problems, a statement that is diametrically opposed to the position that the North Americans have sought to impose, namely that there are no bilateral problems, that all the problems are regional.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Foreign Minister, on that subject, there is serious and justified concern in Nicaragua about the course of the Contadora initiative. A week ago you participated in the latest meeting of the Group with the American foreign minister in Panama. One would get the impression that the Contadora initiative has been stalemated. Of course, the public is demanding specific answers in view of the increased U.S. intervention. What were the results of that Contadora meeting?

[D'Escoto] Well, I think that what you are saying is very true -- that there is some disillusionment among Nicaraguans and even among many people outside Nicaragua, because they had obviously hoped that the Contadora Group would be able to bring about the beginning of a bilateral dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua; but I also believe that if we think about this a little we will reach the conclusion that, actually, Contadora cannot do much [as heard]; definitive success will depend on the good will of the parties involved. Nicaragua wants to talk; Honduras either doesn't or can't do so, but the Contadora Coup is not to blame for this.

Of the last day of the meeting that ended early this week, one of the four foreign ministers, speaking on behalf of the Contadora Group, suggested to Honduras that it begin organizing a task force to initiate bilateral talks; in other words, that Honduras and Nicaragua immediately begin bilateral talks, in the presence of the Contadora Group. However, this effort was also unsuccessful.

However, I would not say because of this that Contadora has failed; Contadora has simply been unable to achieve that which is most urgently needed in Central America to defend peace and avert the main threat to peace, which is this tension that exists between Honduras and Nicaragua.

I believe that Contadora is no longer alone. Contadora, by virtue of the resolution that was approved by the Security Council, will have to submit a report to the UN secretary general and the Security Council. Perhaps something may result from this aspect of things, because it is obvious... [changes thought] I wish to talk to you here quite openly and tell you how I view the situation. I believe there is no doubt that the Honduran foreign secretary would like to talk. I believe President Roberto Suazo Cordova would like to talk.

I am going to digress here because I think that here in Nicaragua there was an article in the press, in some paper -- I don't know which -- stating that we had in fact spoken for some time with Honduras, with the Honduran foreign secretary. Well, we did not discuss the subject. There were discussions about whether or not we would talk. One would say that we would have to talk, and the other would say that we would not have to speak in one manner or the other, so we did not get into the meat of the matter. However, I feel sure that there are increasing numbers of groups, political parties, and individuals in Honduras who want this dialogue, because they realize the danger and the absurdity of refusing to participate in bilateral dialogue when the situation is so tense.

However, the problem is, as I have said before, that Honduras has been subjected to an intervention, and it would seem that political decisions there are made solely by the United States.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Foreign Minister, 10 days before the Panama meeting there was a meeting of ministers in the capital of El Salvador, and there was talk about the creation of a policy of blocs within the Contadora Group. There seemed to be some interest in revising, in reviving initiatives like that of the Central American Democratic Community and of the forum in which several Central American countries participated at the initiative of the then-assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. They seemed to be conspiring against the Contadora initiative. Would you say that the meeting in San Salvador played a role that was adverse to the meeting that was held later in Panama?

[D'Escoto] Well, I would say yes. I am not the only one. I recall perfectly that at a certain point during the talks among the ministers about whether or not we should talk with Honduras immediately, I asked my colleague, the Honduran foreign secretary, what was preventing him from holding immediate bilateral talks about the situation between us, and he gave two reasons. One was that the position of his government -- which is, moreover, the position of the United States -- is that the problem with Nicaragua should be discussed multilaterally. However, he also said the other reason was that in San Jose -- not San Jose, but San Salvador -- a meeting had been held and at that meeting he had made a promise not to discuss this issue bilaterally, but to discuss everything multilaterally.

[Unidentifiee questioner] A promise to whom?

[D'Escoto] To the others who were there, that is, the other four -- or rather, the other three -- foreign ministers.

However, one of the foreign ministers, I think it was the one from Guatemala... [does not complete sentence] After he finished speaking, I said to him: This means that you have assumed a bloc position; because one of the things that prevented him from speaking directly with Nicaragua, that is, speaking with Nicaragua separately, was the promise he had made in San Salvador.

So I said to him: How is it possible to make promises of this kind? It is harmful to the sovereignty of any state to promise not to speak directly with a state with which it is involved in a situation of potential war. So I said: How can this be? This means that you have taken a bloc position. I do not think that it is the proper position with which to attend a meeting in search of peace.

Then the Guatemalan foreign minister said this was not so, that they had had no intention of forming a bloc in the meeting in San Salvador.

Well, at another point in the course of this exchange of ideas, the Honduran foreign secretary said that the bilateral problem with Nicaragua -- in those words, the bilateral problem with Nicaragua -- could be dealt with multilaterally. This is absurd and is even a step backward with respect to the second informational bulletin issued by the Contadora Group 5 weeks ago.

However, we believe that Contadora continues to be the most important regional effort to bring peace to Central America. The greatest threat to peace is this Honduran complicity with the Reagan administration in the aggression against and invasion of Nicaragua; therefore, the test of fire for Contadora, which will definitely prove whether or not Contadora was successful, will come when we sit down with Honduras to discuss this situation bilaterally.

I am certain that if this has not been achieved to date, it is not because of a lack of good will but because Honduras either does not want to talk, or if it does, is being kept from doing so; that is, the Reagan administration is not allowing it to do so.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Foreign Minister, yesterday or the day before there was some mortar fire directed from Honduras at Nicaraguan positions, which helps worsen the situation. Do you think this mortar attack was launched spontaneously by the Honduran Army, or does it reflect other pressure, that is, a U.S. effort to increase the military pressure on Nicaragua within the context of this diplomatic situation?

[D'Escoto] Look, at this time I do not believe the Honduran Army carries out very many spontaneous actions, because the United States controls the Army through General Gustavo Alvarez. You are familiar with the entire chain of command that the North Americans have created to direct this war against Nicaragua. This has been widely reported in U.S. magazines and newspapers, and they all agree on the chain of command. At the top there is a group comprised exclusively of North Americans, members of the CIA and people from the Southern Command. Below them is a group comprised almost exclusively of Honduran Army officers, with two exceptions, but the great majority are Honduran Army officers. Along with them is a former officer of the Somozist Guard and a South American. Below this is another level of command, another staff, comprised exclusively of former Somozist officers.

I think they have great control over all this and that is why I see no room for spontaneous acts by the Honduran Army. What I do see is that the Honduran Army is becoming increasingly involved and there is an increasingly real possibility of a war that Nicaragua has always sought to avoid, that Nicaragua wants to avert, and that we will continue to want to avert. However, I think it is also important to repeat something I said before all the Central American foreign ministers and the Contadora Group at the end of our meeting in Panama. I emphasized the fact that this stubborn position held by Honduras -- that of rejecting bilateral dialogue with Nicaragua, of systematically refusing to hold bilateral talks -- places the Honduran Government in the unavoidable position of having to accept responsibility for any possible consequences of this refusal, this rejection of dialogue.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Foreign Minister, I believe the Reagan administration's new idea for Central America, Ambassador at Large Richard Stone, is now in Costa Rica. I wonder what this ambassador, who will arrive in Nicaragua next week, is up to and what Nicaragua's position will be in talks with him.

[D'Escoto] Well, frankly, I personally do not believe he can be truly committed to the search for peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis. I think he fits perfectly into the warmongering and militarist line of the Reagan administration. I have known Mr Stone for many years. When he was a senator he was considered one of the most reactionary in the U.S. Congress. Nevertheless, we will listen to him, as we have listened to so many people who have come here. Later we will be better able to say exactly what he was up to.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Foreign Minister, to return to the issue of the Contadora Group's recent meeting, the communique that was issued at the close of the meeting mentions the creation of work groups which are to meet on 14 June, I believe, after which another meeting of foreign ministers is to be convoked. What is expected of these work groups and what will their specific functions be? When do you believe the new meeting of foreign ministers will take place and (?what specific issues will be discussed)?

[D'Escoto] Well, in the last meeting we held in Panama, as I told you before, we did not get into the meat of the issues. We discussed no subject in depth, but one thing we did was prepare a list of subjects. That list includes three important groups. The first has to do with the conceptual framework for this issue. Who knows what it will be? Perhaps it will consist of reviving what we had managed to do in 1980 in Costa Rica and what the North Americans tried to destroy and seriously undermined with the creation of the Democratic Community. This conceptual framework has to do with the principles of international law and the principles that must be respected in order to ensure peaceful and harmonious coexistence among the Central American states.

Another group has to do with political and security problems in the Central American area. There are bilateral political and security problems and other such problems that are of equal interest to all. For instance, an example of the second type is the refugee problem. One security problem that is of interest to two countries is the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua, while the issue of the refugees affects everyone, because, as a result of the political unrest in the region, all the countries have received large numbers of refugees.

The final group consists of economic and social problems. It was felt that a meeting should be held within 2 weeks, not at the foreign minister level, but at the level of experts from the respective foreign ministries. They would discuss how the problems in each of these three groups should be treated; they would discuss procedures for dealing with each of these problems.

However, all this would be preparatory to a meeting of the foreign ministers, if and when we do meet -- no date has been set as yet-- but this might not be for another month. Now then, this will depend to a great extent on whether Honduras agrees to a bilateral dialogue, which is the most urgent problem, the problem that most urgently needs attention among all the issues that have been listed as political and security problems. That is why we have even asked Honduras, in the event that at that time it should be unable to participate in a bilateral dialogue, to try to get its government to obtain authorization for such a dialogue. Of course, more than authorization is needed. Political determination is needed; it is necessary for the Honduran Government to be truly determined to participate in a dialogue to seek a peaceful solution. Without political determination to seek peace there can be no dialogue. Dialogue implies participation with the intention of finding ways to overcome situations that are such direct threats to peace among the area's countries.

[Unidentified questioner] One last question, Mr Foreign Minister: when we look at the regional problem, particularly the acts of aggression against Nicaragua, we tend to look only at the northern border, at the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua. What about Costa Rica, the southern border?

[D'Escoto] well, the situation there is totally different because, although the Reagan administration has tried to use that territory and it has indeed been used by people working in coordination with and at times being directed by the CIA, these people have operated in Costa Rica without the knowledge of the Costa Rican authorities. From the moment the authorities became aware of this, they proceeded to consider how to end this utilization of their territory for attacks on Nicaragua. That situation is very different from the one we find in Honduras, where the actions are taking place in agreement and total coordination with the Honduran Army.

STATE COUNCIL GROUPS TO STUDY ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

PA040218 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A second State Council mission will travel to Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador tomorrow to study those countries' electoral systems. Four State Council delegations will visit several countries, including the United States, to closely examine the electoral systems, while at the same time denouncing the attacks on our country launched from Honduras and Costa Rica.

The first mission has already visited Spain, Finland, and Sweden. It is now in France and will conclude its tour in the FRG. The delegation that will visit the Latin American countries will be led by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis and will include (Mauricio Diaz Davila), Luis Sanchez Sancho, (Angel Arrocha Acevedo), and Mario Ruiz Castillo.

EPS STOPS HONDURAN-BACKED JALAPA ATTACK

PA061540 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Managua -- Two Honduran Army infantry battalions and an artilllery battalion yesterday, Sunday, fired on Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, positions to support some 600 counterrevolutionaries who initiated a new invasion of Nicaragua. Government sources reported that the new aggression took place in the El Porvenir, La Cantina, and (Navasmil) area, near the town of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department.

The sources said that prior to the counterrevolutionaries entering Nicaraguan territory, the Honduran Army mobilized two infanty battalions and one artillery battalion, which opened fire on Nicaraguan positions to facilitate the invasion. The sources noted that the former Somozist Guards were stopped by the EPS forces, which repelled the attack throughout the day and will continue fighting until the guards are out of Nicaraguan territory.

PASTORA REPORTS PLAN TO ARM MORE PEASANTS

PA052158 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Message to the Nicaraguan people by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, "in liberated territory somewhere in Nicaragua's mountains," to announce initiation of harassment operations in Nicaragua's Atlantic side -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The last time we spoke over the Voice of Sandino with the Nicaraguan people, with the Nicaraguan workers and peasants, with the selfless mothers and dear market vendors was many days ago. We spoke many days ago with companeros of the Sandinist People's Army, [EPS] with the glorious Sandinist People's Militias [MPS]. We spoke with the students, industrialists, and professionals, with all Nicaraguans.

We want a revolution with work, freedom, respect for human dignity, and respect for human rights. We want a cheerful revolution with bread, a revolution of the peasants, a revolution of the workers. That's why, after having spoken, speaking once more, and continuing to speak to the militias, to the members of the EPS, and to the entire Nicaraguan people, we went to war on 1 May. It is true that 80 percent of our troops are glorious companero militiamen who have come over to our ranks.

We must say also that many companeros of the EPS, and even from the Interior Ministry and the special forces led by Thomas Borge, are joinging Arde's forces, which are struggling today from positions of dignity against Soviet imperialism the same way they previously fought North American imperialism.

Today we received a report from La Azucena that the bodies of eight peasants who helped us were found. They were our contacts and acted as bases of support for our forces. When we found them tortured, beheaded, and mutilated, I realized that we should talk again.

After seeing the ranches of our peasants in La Azucena, I became aware of our Army's deterioration. It can only be deteriorated because it is being directed by the foreign troops that have invaded and intervened in our country. This is what I want our honest companeros to know. Fortunately, many of them are still in the EPS.

Many peasants have been murdered. Today we received a report that the special Interior Ministry forces are using the women and children of La Azucena as shields. We must make one thing clear: The EPS is not committing these crimes. We were wrong when we said it was the EPS. They are being committed by the special Interior Ministry forces which are under Tomas Borge's command and are directed and trained by the special Cuban forces of the [word indistinct]

We will continue the daring impetus and bravery with which we have fought these last 30 days. We are going to go to the road to El Rama, Boaco, Chontales, Jinotega, and Matagalpa. We will surround Managua . We will attack Diriamba, Jinotega, and Jinotepe. We will reach Jinotega and kick the communists out of Nicaragua. We will kick out the [word indistinct] of the National Directorate.

The EPS, MPS, and especially the Interior Ministry special forces have suffered a total of 506 casualties. We also have to regret the deaths of 41 companeros who gloriously gave their lives in defense of the dignity of the homeland's sovereignty and of Sandino's ideals. But we also regret the loss of 506 Nicaraguans because we are sure that many, many of them came disoriented and misinformed, not knowing they were coming to fight Sandinist brothers. Many of them died gloriously believing they were defending the revolution, never realizing that they died defending totalitarism and a communism of Stalinist ideology.

During the month of May, faced with these situations and with only 1,500 men, we have staged 26 actions, almost one a day. In June we will arm an additional 1,500 peasants. In July we will arm another 1,500 peasants so that on 19 July we may celebrate with 5,000 combatants fighting the armed intervention and the foreign forces; fighting Bulgarians, Germans, Soviets, or Cubans who have come to sully our homeland. We will arm additional peasants so that on 19 July we may hear traitorous laughter at the 19 July Plaza and so that in the mountains of southern and central Nicaragua we may hear the sounds of the worthy and revolutionary machineguns defending our ideals at the cost of our blood and at the cost of leaving our children orphans, so that other children may have a worthy and free homeland as envisioned by Benjamin Zeledon, Augusto Cesar Sandino, German Pomares, and our 50,000 martyrs. We want them to have a homeland without foreign troops and worthy people with heads held high. with freedom, with love, and without revenge.

From our mountains, under the fire of the guerrilla rifle, with Pedro Altamirano's machets, or by driving the knife into the back of the invader, once again shouting our immortal slogan: Free Fatherland of Death.

HAVANA NOTES EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMATS

FL061341 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has declared three U.S. diplomats personae no gratae for having engaged in activities designed to destabilize the country, thus abusing their diplomatic status.

A note sent to the U.S. Embassy in Managua by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry states that Linda M. Pfeifel, political adviser and consul; David Noble Greig, first secretary and consul; and Ermila Loreta Rodriguez Rodriguez, second secretary; were involved in serious actions and were declared personae non gratae.

The note adds that investigations conducted by the Interior Ministry's state security organizations proved that the three U.S. officials were plotting attacks on the lives of leaders of the Sandinist revolution and high-ranking Nicaraguan Government officials. To this end, the Nicaraguan offical note states, the U.S. officials held meetings and made contacts both in Nicaragua and abroad with some Nicaraguan citizens, including government officials, in order to recruit them, to train them, and to provide them with the means needed to accomplish their criminal goals.

It was also demonstrated that, hiding behind their diplomatic status, the U.S. diplomats actively participated in meetings with leaders and members of Nicaraguan political parties and union organizations in an attempt to convince them to engage in subversive activities. In its note to the U.S. Embassy, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government for the conduct and activities of the above officials and informed the embassy that these officials must leave Nicaraguan territory today.

Honduran Army Supporting Rebels

FL061909 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports from Managua, the Sandinist forces continue to fight the counterrevolutionary forces which entered Nicaraguan territory across the Honduran border. The fiercest clashes took place in El Porvenir, La Cantina and (Namasli), near Jalapa, which has been the main target of four invasions originated in Honduras during the past 6 months. The reports state that two Honduran infantry batallions and one artillery batallion have been firing at Nicaraguan positions to support approximately 600 former Somozist guardsmen who initiated an invasion across the border department of Nueva Segovia.

The Nicaraguan morning newspaper BARRICADA chanrges today that this provocative action carried out by the Honduran Army confirms once again its involvement in the criminal plots concocted against Nicaragua by the Reagan administration.

Officials Cited on Stone's Tour

FL061643 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Managua -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said that Richard Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, is not committed to finding peaceful solutions. He said Stone's visit is in keeping with President Ronald Reagan's belligerent policy. D'Escoto noted that in the Senate Stone was known as one of the most reactionary legislators.

Commenting on the stop Stone will make in Managua on 10 June, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge expressed hope that Stone will bring something new, something different, that he may come with a different attitude from the one the U.S. Government has adopted thus far.

CTC NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REAGAN'S SPEECH

FL062116 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The National Committee of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has issued a communique condemning the hysterical and arrogant threats made by Stone Age President "Adolf" Reagan before a select group of anachronistic and despicable worms and, prior to that, the statement made by reactionary Senator Goldwater against our country.

Our working class and all struggling workers, the document states, once again raise their voices to energetically repudiate the base statements made by these imperialist representatives.

ALLEGED U.S. PLAN AGAINST SURINAME REVIEWED

PA050230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On 25 February 1980, Suriname began a revolutionary process whose main objectives are to radically transform the country's socioeconomic structures as well as to maintain a policy of absolute independence and self-determination. For the past 3 years, the Surinamese revolution headed by Colonel Daysi Bouterse has taken significant steps in attaining these objectives. For undertaking such praiseworthy efforts, Suriname has been and continues to be the target of innumerable pressures as well as of economic and political aggression by the Netherlands and by the imperialist U.S. Government.

Just a few days ago, the U.S. television network ABC said that the intelligence committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives prevented the CIA from carrying out a coup d'etat in Suriname. ABC disclosed that President Ronald Reagan had ordered that subversive espionage agency to implement a plan to overthrow Suriname's main leader Daysi Bouterse under the pretext that Bouterse is placing Suriname in the hands of Cuban leader Fidel Castro. ABC says that both U.S. congressional committees were strongly opposed to the plan, which they considered the product of Reagan's paranoia regarding Fidel Castro. The network adds that the U.S. congressmen therefore destroyed a sinister armed plan, led by the CIA, that would involve Surinamese counterrevolutionary groups.

According to reports, the White House had allocated several million dollars for the CIA to carry out the subversive plan, which included training a paramilitary force of Surinamese exiles who would be sent to Suriname to fight the revolution. ABC indicated that the U.S. Government decided to overthrow Bouterse when he directed Suriname's foreign policy toward the Nonaligned Movement and enhanced relations with the revolutionary Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua. All this aggravated the anti-Cuban attitude of the U.S. Government. ABC says that top U.S. Government officials intervened in the plan against Suriname, among them Fred C. Ikle, under secretary of defense, and Thomas Enders, former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Just before the aggressive plan was brought out in the open, Ikle said that the brutal repression of democracy had taken place in Suriname. Ikle accused Bouterse of murdering 15 opposition leaders. He also said that the United States knew of a Netherlands Government plan to overthrow the Surinamese revolution; however, he gave no details.

This is further proof of the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government. While the U.S. Government publically claims to be the defender of democracy and freedom of peoples, it engages in making plans to overthrow governments that maintain an anti-imperialist and sovereign policy. This confirms the everlasting thought of Simon Bolivar who said: The United States seems to be destined by providence to plague America with misery in the name of freedom.

USSR GOSPLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL062342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Petr Paskar', first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and a delegation arrived this morning on an official visit at the invitation of Humberto Perez, president of the Cuban Central Planning Board [Juceplan]. The Soviet delegation will hold talks with officials of Juceplan and other Cuban agencies on future cooperation between the USSR and Cuba in the field of agro-industrial development.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Enrique Martinez, vice president of Juceplan, and other officials of the organization as well as a representative of the USSR Gosplan in Cuba and officials of the Soviet Embassy.

ANCI PROCLAIMS CASTRO HONORARY PRESIDENT

FL041502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was proclaimed honorary president of the National Association of the Blind -- ANCI -- during the closing session of its first congress, which was held in this capital with the attendance of more than 400 Cuban delegates and foreign guests from five countries.

The closing session was chaired by Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, and the closing remarks were made by Carlos Olivares, who was ratified as ANCI president. The ANCI congress reviewed the accomplishments made in the first 5 years of the association, and guidelines for the future work of the institution were adopted.

PEACE MOVEMENT VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH SEYCHELLES

FL032315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the Seychelles Islands on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of their liberation. The MPSP's solidarity message saluted the Seychelles people for their achievements in defense of their sovereignty and independence. It also expressed the Cuban organization's unity with the struggle of the Seychelles and other Indian Ocean states to have that region declared a zone of peace.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN OFFICIAL VISIT -- The people of Grenada have always expressed their firm solidarity with the Cuban people, which is also the position of our party and government, Ewart Layne, member of the New Jewel Movement Political Bureau, said here. Any attack on the Cuban revolution, he said, would also be an attack on the process we are carrying out in our country. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 30 May 83 FL]

COURIER REPORTS ACP-EEC TRADE RELATIONS

FL062016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1906 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 6, CANA -- The African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states last year increased their exports to the European Economic Community [EEC] by 8.5 percent, according to the COURIER, a publication of the ACP/EEC Secretariat.

The COURIER said that in 1982, ACP exports to the Community totalled some 17,800 million ECU (1 ECU; 9.19 dollars U.S.) It said that imports from developing countries actually declined slightly so that the ACP share of EEC imports from developing countries rose to just under 14 percent.

The publication said that fuels, mainly petroleum, are the leading category of imports from ACP countries, taking around 46 percent of the total in 1982. Food, drink, and tobacco account for 25 percent, whilst raw materials, including oils, fats, and waxes takes a further 15 percent.

In 1982, the two leading categories of products both showed above average increases as against 1981 (fuels increased by 16 percent, food, drink, and tobacco by 15 percent), thereby increasing their shares. Imports of raw materials from ACP countries declined slightly in 1982 due to the recession in Europe.

Community exports to ACP countries declined by 1.7 percent in 1982 to 18,200 million ECU. The ACP countries take three percent of community exports. However, the decline could be counter balanced by more buoyant sales elsewhere. EEC exports to developing countries as a whole rose by 4.6 percent in 1982.

Machinery and transport equipment is the most important category of community exports to the ACP. Its share last year was 41 percent. Other manufactured goods accounted for 24 percent of exports. Food, drink and tobacco exports took 11 percent.

Chemicals was the only major category of exports not to show a decline in 1982.

The community had a trade surplus with the ACP countries of around 500 million ECU in 1982. This was much less than the 1981 trade surplus, and only the third surplus be to recorded since 1970.

DOMINICA

VIOLATIONS OF CMCF TRADE CREDIT SCHEME NOTED

FL062038 Bridgetown CANA in English 1832 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 6, CANA -- Dominica said today that its economic performance is being hampered by the failure of some Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries to meet their obligations under the Caricom Multi-lateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), a trade credit scheme.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles, told a news conference today that like Barbados, which has complained about the failure of some countries to pay up their debts under the facility, Dominica was suffering.

"There are some countries which are not paying and which are therefore making it difficult for us," she said, adding that this week's finance ministers' meeting in Barbados would treat the matter as a priority. "I am sure that it is going to be continued in Trinidad and Tobago," she said in reference to the regional heads of government conference set for early next month. The CMCF is a regional trading arrangement under which members of the 12-nation Caricom may receive goods from each other and pay later.

Miss Charles did not specify how much money is owed Dominica under the scheme, but added, "we are very much in credit."

The Dominica leader said that her country was merely asking countries to "find a way of promptly paying up their debts," adding that "Barbados had to go to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because the clearing facility was not operating properly." "If certain countries don't make their payments then we are suffering," she said and spoke of the possibility of not conducting trade with countries that cannot meet their obligations under the scheme.

"It will mean that they will have to stop trading with countries that can't pay," she said when asked whether the failure to meet payment under the scheme would undermine the regional integration movement.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR CONSTITUTION

FL062051 Bridgetown CANA in English 2329 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 4, CANA -- The Grenada Government tonight announced the appointment of a five man commission to draft a new constitution to replace the one suspended after the March 1979 coup that brought the Maurice Bishop regime to power.

The announcement in a lengthy statement followed Prime Minister Bishop's disclosure in Washington this week that a group of Caribbean experts would help draft the new constitution, which if approved by a plebiscite would be followed in 18 months to two years by general elections.

Trinidadian Senior Counsel Allan Alexander was named as chairman of the commission, which comprises three lawyers, a representative of the labour movement and a member chosen jointly by the national organisations representing women, youth and farmers. The other two lawyers are the attorney general here Richard Hart and legal adviser in the Grenada Foreign Ministry, Ashlay Taylor. The remaining two appointees were not named.

Bishop's ruling New Jewel Movement has been under constant pressure from several Caribbean states to hold what would be the first general elections in Grenada since 1976.

The government statement gave the following terms of reference for the commission:

To obtain information on alternative forms of political constitution and the ways in which political constitutions work in practice in other countries.

To receive and consider written and oral representations as to matters which should be provided for, and the form and structure of, a constitution for Grenada.

To receive and consider the views and proposals of all classes, strata and interests of the Grenadian people.

To prepare for public consideration and discussion a draft constitution and participate in public and other discussions thereon.

To prepare for the government, with such notes and other supplementary material as may be appropriate, a final draft constitution for approval by the people of Grenada in a referendum.

The statement added: "In performing their task the commissioners have been required to give consideration to the historical, political, social and economic developments of the peoples of the English speaking Caribbean in general and Grenada in particular whilst adhering to the following guiding principles upon which the Grenada revolution is based.

"The social, economic, and political and structural transformation of Grenada geared towards a higher standard of living for the working people, the building of a new and just society, people's participation and grass roots democracy, national unity.

"The widest possible participation by the people in the country's decision-making process and the day-to-day administration of affairs of thestate and of matters affecting their work and their residentail communities.

"The concept of popular democracy should be reflected in the provisions of the constitution whereby the structures therein contained shall be designed to facilitate continuous popular involvement. Something more meaningful is required than the illusions of popular control by the right merely to enter a polling booth once or twice every four or five years.

"The prevention of any recurrence of the violations and abuses of democratic rights and the corruption so widespread during the regime overthrown on March 13, 1979.

"Entrenchment of the principle of public accountability including the right of recall."

The statement said Chairman Alexander, senior counsel of Trinidad and Tobago Bar, is a member of Grays Inn, and has been in practice for 22 years, with extensive practice in the Caribbean area and is legal adviser to leading trade unions in Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Alexander acted as a judge of the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago in 1980 and formerly leader of the opposition in the Senate, the statement added.

Attorney General Hart was admitted as a solicitor in Jamaica in 1941, where he practised for many years. He spent 15 months in Guyana in 1964-1965. For the past 17 years before coming to Grenada he practised in England where he was head of the legal department of a local government authority, the statement said.

A foundation member of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) in Jamaica and member of its executive for 1940-1952 and an active trade unionist, he was secretary of the Caribbean Labour Congress form 1946 to 1953.

He was co-founder and an active member of Caribbean Labour Solidarity in England. Mr Hart is also the author of several publications on West Indian history.

Legal Adviser Taylor was described as the youngest member of the civil service in Grenada ever to have been promoted to the post of permanent secretary.

He left the service to study law in Canada and, having graduated, continued his studies at the Inns of Court in London, was called to the Bar in England and returned to Grenada where he practised for several years before returning to Canada for further studies. He practised law in Canada until his return to Grenada in 1980.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ON RESULTS OF WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

FL061852 Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 5, CANA -- The economic hopes of the Third World were blanked at last month's Williamsburg Summit of the world's seven major industrialised countries, former Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley said in an article published today.

Writing in his weekend column in the SUNDAY SUN newspaper, the Jamaica People's National Party (PNP) leader said: "In the economic field, the needs, aspirations and hopes of the Third World have been blanked."

He said no mention was made of the need for a global round of negotiations and restructuring of the world economy.

Manley said no proposal for dealing with the world debt problem was mooted and additional funds for the international Monetary Fund (IMF) were not considered.

"The leaders reveal the stupefying news that they are pledged to support economic recovery but have no plan for it other than the hope that it be non-inflationary," Manley said.

He added that money will continue to be tight, interest rates will continue to be tight, the arms race will shortly be accelerated and the Third World ignored.